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ABSTRACT

Based on 24 tables of data, this report provides a detailed account of the scope of the problem of child abuse and neglect in the State of Illinois in 1987, and the actions taken by the Department of Children and Family Services to protect the state's vulnerable children. In fiscal year 1987, the number of children reported as abused and neglected rose to 91,723, a number representing a 30.2 percent increase over the previous year. Measures taken to address the problem involve the child abuse hotline, the state's central register, and investigations of reports of suspected child abuse and neglect. The report also covers results of investigations regarding status of reports, fatalities, sexual abuse, perpetrators, and service delivery. Means of prevention are discussed. Members of the Statewide Citizens' Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect are listed. (RH)

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Child Abuse and Neglect Statistics

Annual Report - Fiscal Year 1987

Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

STATE OF ILLINOIS
GORDON JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF
CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES
406 EAST MONROE
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62701-1498

About This Report . . .

This is the Child Abuse and Neglect Statistical Report of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services for fiscal year 1987. In its pages the reader will find a detailed account of the scope of the problem in Illinois, and of what this agency is doing to protect the state's vulnerable children.

Fiscal year 1987 saw the number of children reported as abused and neglected rise to 91,723 for the twelve-month period, a number representing a 30.2 percent increase over the previous year. At a time when the state's fiscal condition required extreme budgetary restraints, this increase was indeed a challenge to the Department's staff. I am proud that we were able to meet the challenge. But as the citizens of Illinois grow in their understanding of child maltreatment and its effects on children, we can expect more increases in future years.

Child fatalities and sexual abuse have been the objects of close study in the past several years. The Department has expended much effort to remain up to date on these problems. We were, for example, involved in a joint project with a task force from the Cook County Medical Examiner's office, one of whose products was publication of *Protocol for Child Death Autopsies*. The protocol is intended for use by medical examiners and coroners statewide. The Illinois State Medical Association oversaw the production of this and other publications resulting from the project.

The Department was also involved in a study of the incidence of child sexual abuse among a sample of 445 young women who became mothers during their adolescence. Called the Heart to Heart Project, the study was conducted by the Ounce of Prevention Fund, a public/private effort of the Department and the Pittway Foundation.

In-depth studies of reported sexual abuse and child fatalities are included in this booklet as well.

Please take the time to study the contents of the following pages carefully. Your commitment to the protection of children—whether you are a concerned professional, a student, or a private citizen—is of the utmost importance in the state's efforts to combat child abuse and neglect.

Gordon Johnson

Contents

I. Nature of the Problem/1
A. Definitions/1

II. Magnitude of the Problem/1
A. Historical Perspective/1
B. Report Volume During Fiscal Year 1987/2
Table 1. Increase of Children Reported as Abused or Neglected/1
Table 2. Reporting Rates in Illinois/2
Table 3. Distribution by Region of Reports/2
Table 4. Distribution by County of Reports/3
Figure 1. Child Reports by Region/4
Table 5. Comparison of Reporting Rates by Type of County/5
Table 6. Demographic Characteristics of Children Reported/5

III. Confronting the Problem/6
A. Child Abuse Hotline and the State Central Register/6
Figure 2. Incoming Calls to the State Central Register/7
Table 7. Source of Reports by Region/8
Figure 3. Source of Reports by Type/8
Table 8. Family Reports, Alleged Child Victims, and Harms by Region/9
B. Investigation of Reports of Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect/9
Figure 4. Types of Abuse and Neglect Harms Reported/10
Table 9. Regional Distribution by Types of Report/10
Table 10. Distribution of Reports by Allegation/11
Table 11. Children Taken Into Temporary Protective Custody/12

IV. Results of Investigations/13
A. Finding Status of Reports/13
Table 12. Victims in Indicated Investigations by Region/13
Table 12A. Victims in Indicated Investigations by County/14
Table 13. Results of Family Reports by Region, Type of Report/15
Figure 5. Source of Indicated Reports/15
Table 13A. County Distribution of Indicated Family Reports/16
Table 14. Indicated Reports: Sources by Region/17
Table 14A. Indicated Reports: By Source Type/18
B. Fatalities/15
Table 15. Indicated Death Reports by Region/18
Table 16. Characteristics of Indicated Abuse/Neglect Deaths/19
C. Sexual Abuse Reports/18
Table 17. Alleged Sexual Abuse Victims/19
Table 17A. Reported and Indicated Sexual Abuse Reports by Region/20
Table 17B. Alleged Sexual Abuse Reports, Child Victims by County/21
Table 18. Demographics of Indicated Sexual Abuse Reports/23
Table 19A. Perpetrators by Relationship to Child Victim/23
Table 19B. Perpetrators by Sex/23
Table 19C. Perpetrators by Age/23
Table 19D. Perpetrators by Race/23
D. Perpetrators/20
Table 20. Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim in All Reports/24
Table 21. Perpetrators by Relationship to Abuse Victims/24
Table 22. Perpetrators by Relationship to Neglect Victims/25
Table 23. Perpetrators by Age/25
Table 24. Perpetrators by Race/25
E. Service Delivery/20

V. Prevention/27

Statistical Highlights

- In fiscal year 1987, 91,723 children were reported as victims of child abuse/neglect—an increase of 30.2 percent over the previous year. (p. 1)
- Credible evidence was found that 39,006 children were abused and/or neglected—a rate of 12 victims per 1,000 children. (p. 2)
- Credible evidence of abuse and/or neglect was found for 42.5 percent of all reported victims. (p. 2)
- Of all indicated victims, 75 percent were abused or neglected by natural parents. (p. 24)
- More than two-thirds of all children reported were nine years of age or younger. (p. 5)
- A record 186,219 calls were received at the State Central Register child abuse hotline. (p. 7)
- Of all child abuse/neglect reports, 57 percent were made by persons required by law to report—"mandated reporters." (pp. 8, 9)
- The number of children taken into protective custody was 6,480, or 7.1 percent of children reported abused/neglected. (p. 12)
- Fifty-four children were found to have died as a result of child abuse/neglect during fiscal year 1987. (p. 15)

I. Nature of the Problem

A. Definitions

The Illinois Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act (P.A. 81-1077, effective July 1, 1980), the state's most recently enacted child abuse and neglect law, defines an "abused child" as:

- a child whose parent or immediate family member, or any person responsible for the child's welfare, or any individual residing in the same home as the child, or a paramour of the child's parent
  - a. inflicts, causes to be inflicted, or allows to be inflicted upon such child physical injury, by other than accidental means, which causes death, disfigurement, impairment of physical or emotional health, or loss or impairment of any bodily function;
  - b. creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such child by other than accidental means which would be likely to cause death, disfigurement, impairment of physical or emotional health, or loss or impairment of any bodily function;
  - c. commits or allows to be committed any sex offense against such child, as such sex offenses are defined in the Criminal Code of 1961, as amended, and extending those definitions of sex offenses to include children under 18 years of age;
  - d. commits or allows to be committed an act or acts of torture upon such child; or
  - e. inflicts excessive corporal punishment.

A "neglected child" according to the law means:

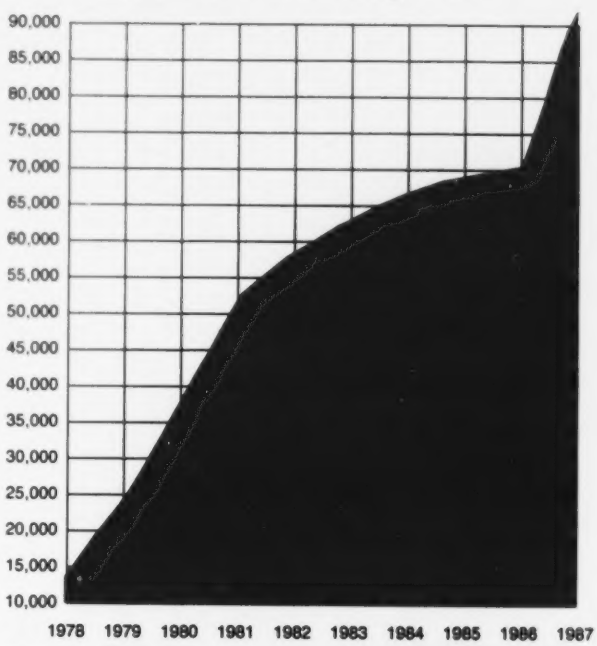
- any child whose parent, or other person responsible for the child's welfare does not provide the proper or necessary support, education as required by law, or medical or other remedial care recognized under State law as necessary for a child's well-being; or other care necessary for his or her well-being, including adequate food, clothing and shelter; or who is abandoned by his or her parents or other person responsible for the child's welfare.

II. Magnitude of the Problem

A. Historical Perspective

The number of Illinois children reported as victims of child abuse and neglect has increased enormously during the past 10 years. Fewer than 13,500 children were reported in fiscal year 1978, compared to more than 90,000 in fiscal year 1987 (Table 1).

Table 1
Increase of Children Reported as Abused or Neglected
Fiscal Years 1978 through 1987



1979	24,807	84.4%
1981	51,548	37.5%
1983	63,432	7.2%
1985	69,627	3.8%
1987	91,723	30.2%

B. Report Volume During Fiscal Year 1987

During state fiscal year 1987 (July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987), 91,723 Illinois children were reported as victims of child abuse and/or neglect. Illinois had a "reporting rate" in fiscal year 1987 of 28.3 alleged victims per 1,000 children (Table 2). In other words, nearly 3 percent of all Illinois children under 18 years of age were reported during the fiscal year as victims of suspected abuse and neglect.

Investigations conducted by the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) found that abuse or neglect allegations for 39,006 of the reported children were "indicated"—that is, credible evidence was gathered which would cause a reasonable person to believe a child was abused or neglected. Illinois had an "indicated rate" during fiscal year 1987 of 12.0 children per 1,000 children under 18 years of age. Less than half of all reported children were found to have been actually abused or neglected.

Figure 1 shows comparative figures on child abuse and neglect reports and reporting rates for the state's eight service regions for fiscal year 1987. The Chicago and Aurora regions, the two most populous regions in the state, have the lowest reporting rates (Table 3).

Reporting rates nationwide tend to be higher in rural areas than in urban and suburban areas. Suburban areas tend to have the lowest reporting rate. Table 4 shows distribution of reports by Illinois county for the past four fiscal years and the reporting rate per 1,000 of each county's child population (0-18 years).

Nineteen Illinois counties have a population of more than 100,000. The average reporting rate in these urban counties is 30.4 children per 1,000.

Table 2
Reporting Rates in Illinois
Fiscal Year 1987

Family reports to SCR	53,229	Victims with indicated allegations	39,006
Reported incidence: reports of alleged victims per 1,000 children	28.3	Percent of victims with indicated allegations	42.5

Table 3
Distribution by Region of Reports of Children Allegedly Abused or Neglected

Region								
Peoria	6,369	9.1	23.3	6,215	8.8	22.7	8,368	9.1	30.6
Chicago	29,906	43.0	20.5	30,336	43.1	20.8	40,278	43.9	27.6
Champaign	5,912	8.5	28.2	6,078	8.6	29.0	7,305	8.0	34.8
Marion	4,097	5.9	27.1	4,059	5.8	26.8	5,113	5.6	33.8

*Rate per 1,000 of the region's children under age 18 (from 1980 U.S. Census)

Table 4
Distribution by County of Reports of Children Allegedly Abused and Neglected

Adams	645	32.8	596	30.2	510	25.8	614	31.1
Bond	80	18.8	71	16.7	73	17.2	96	22.6
Brown*	37	25.1	32	21.7	37	25.1	32	21.7
Calhoun*	11	6.8	16	9.9	14	8.6	16	9.9
Cass	121	28.2	98	22.8	89	20.7	113	26.3
Christian	262	25.4	211	20.4	277	26.8	326	31.6
Clay	120	29.0	94	22.7	94	22.7	84	20.3
Coles	388	33.2	460	39.3	483	41.3	513	43.8
Crawford	96	17.8	69	12.8	125	23.1	124	22.9
DeKalb	335	19.5	339	19.8	403	23.5	536	31.3
Douglas	115	20.3	96	16.9	115	20.3	146	25.7
Edgar	182	30.5	139	23.3	202	33.9	202	33.9
Effingham	168	17.4	170	17.6	195	20.1	267	27.6
Ford	91	21.9	73	17.5	92	22.1	115	27.6
Fulton	314	25.5	301	24.4	303	24.6	434	35.2
Greene	103	22.0	114	24.4	86	18.4	91	19.4
Hamilton*	37	16.2	43	18.9	41	18.0	49	21.5
Hardin*	40	27.7	22	15.2	48	33.2	50	34.6
Henry	203	11.6	221	12.6	251	14.3	324	18.5
Jackson	422	33.5	439	34.8	392	31.1	492	39.1
Jefferson	295	28.9	302	29.6	287	28.1	343	33.6
Jo Daviess	108	15.0	119	16.5	112	15.5	113	15.7
Kane**	2,093	23.9	2,238	25.5	2,255	25.7	2,940	33.5
Kendall	133	10.7	119	9.5	124	9.9	188	15.1
Lake**	2,054	15.4	2,138	16.0	2,311	17.3	3,016	22.5
Lawrence	103	21.8	88	18.6	125	26.4	104	22.0
Livingston	220	19.6	252	22.4	260	23.1	366	32.6
Macon**	1,068	28.0	1,220	32.0	1,247	32.7	1,451	38.0
Madison**	2,051	29.3	1,982	28.4	1,956	27.9	2,469	35.2
Marshall	57	13.5	52	12.4	50	11.9	104	24.7
Massac	136	34.8	123	31.4	138	35.3	142	36.3
McHenry**	593	12.6	669	14.2	653	13.9	1,028	21.9
Menard	37	10.8	72	21.1	74	21.7	86	25.2
Monroe	72	12.3	45	7.7	31	5.3	78	13.4
Morgan	253	25.1	246	24.4	253	25.1	324	32.1
Ogle	272	19.3	245	17.4	296	21.0	399	28.3
Perry	153	24.8	149	24.2	96	15.6	188	30.5
Pike	145	28.8	123	24.4	84	16.7	97	19.3
Pulaski*	136	51.5	128	48.4	84	31.8	114	43.1
Randolph	101	10.7	165	17.5	177	18.8	211	22.4
Rock Island**	1,185	25.3	1,253	26.7	1,228	26.2	1,705	36.4
Sangamon**	1,336	27.6	1,443	29.8	1,532	31.7	2,134	44.1
Scott*	18	11.0	32	19.5	34	20.7	30	18.3
Stark*	14	6.5	25	11.7	28	13.1	34	15.9
Stephenson	366	26.2	364	26.0	320	22.9	476	34.0
Union	206	49.8	161	38.9	152	36.8	151	36.5
Wabash	80	21.1	100	26.3	77	20.3	132	34.8
Washington	34	8.1	64	15.2	50	11.9	83	19.7
White	96	22.2	110	25.5	120	27.8	150	34.7
Will**	1,831	17.0	1,923	17.8	1,756	16.3	2,446	22.7
Winnebago**	1,998	26.9	2,115	28.4	2,185	29.4	2,774	37.3
Not Specified	22		12					

* = population under 10,000 ** = population over 100,000

Figure 1
Child Reports of Abuse/Neglect
by Region
Fiscal Year 1987

Table 5
Comparison of Reporting Rates by Type of County

Urban	19.5 per 1,000	21.1	23.1	30.4
Rural	20.9 per 1,000	22.0	20.1	24.9

In 14 rural counties with populations of less than 10,000, the average reporting rate was 24.9 children per 1,000.

The state's suburban counties—Lake, DuPage, Kane, Will and McHenry—have an average reporting rate of 20.0 per 1,000. Reporting rates by type of county for the past three fiscal years is presented in Table 5.

The number of reports of suspected child abuse and neglect has increased each fiscal year, although the rate of increase declined between fiscal year 1979 and 1986 (see Table 1). In fiscal year 1987, however, Illinois had the nation's largest increase in child abuse and neglect reports, 30.2 percent over fiscal year 1986. The Department's emphasis on community education, interagency cooperation, and improved functioning of the child abuse hotline have been influential in the increased reporting.

C. Demographics

Although the number of children reported as being abused or neglected has increased over the past several fiscal years, changes in age, sex, and race distribution have not been significant. Consistently, more than two-thirds of all children reported have been nine years of age or younger (Table 6).

Children 0-2 years old have accounted for 24 percent of all reports during the past three fiscal years. Reporting rates in Illinois have generally declined with increasing age. Overall reporting rates are essentially the same for both boys and girls. Along racial lines, however, black children are disproportionately reported. Approximately 20 percent of the child population in Illinois is black, but 37 percent of children reported as abused

Table 6
Demographic Characteristics of Children Reported as Abused or Neglected
Fiscal Years 1985 through 1987

0-2	16,791	22.7	32.5	17,123	24.3	33.1	21,492	23.4	41.6
6-9	15,539	22.3	22.6	15,938	22.6	23.2	21,605	23.6	31.4
14-17	9,214	13.2	11.2	9,150	13.0	11.1	12,165	13.3	14.8
Sex of Child									
Girls	35,934	51.6	22.7	36,504	51.8	23.0	47,133	51.4	29.7
Child's Ethnic Group									
Black	24,504	35.2	40.0	25,283	35.9	41.3	34,298	37.4	56.0
Other/Not Specified	2,191	3.1	—	1,926	2.7	18.2	2,320	2.5	21.5

*Rate per 1,000 children under age 18 (from 1980 U.S. Census)

or neglected were black. It should also be noted that, while white and Hispanic ethnic groups have remained at nearly the same percentage during the past four fiscal years, the "Other/Not Specified" category has continued a consistent decline. With an improved information system, it is likely that race is recorded more accurately, so that the increase in the percentage of black children reported and the decrease in the "Other/Not Specified" category reflect, in part, improved record-keeping.

III. Confronting the Problem

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services is the state agency designated to investigate reports of suspected child abuse and neglect. Because of the need to respond systematically and thoroughly to the increasing number of reports, a total redesign of the state's child protection system was initiated in fiscal year 1981.

A. Child Abuse Hotline and the State Central Register

Since the beginning of fiscal year 1981, the Department has assumed a national leadership position in the development of centralized reporting of child abuse and neglect. The "hub" of the state's child protection system is the computerized State Central Register (SCR) and the statewide, toll-free reporting hotline. The State Central Register houses a sophisticated computer system which operates around the clock with 25 visual display terminals. The toll-free number is 1-800-252-2873 (1-800-25A-BUSE). Persons outside the state wishing to report suspected child abuse or neglect in Illinois may call 217-785-4020.

When a person telephones the State Central Register hotline, a specially trained social worker requests information to determine if the call constitutes a report. A report of suspected child abuse or neglect must have four basic elements:

- a child under 18 years of age
- a caretaker responsible for the victim
- a set of circumstances or specific incident
- harm or substantial risk of harm to the child

The social worker then searches the Central Register computer files to find out whether a prior indicated report of abuse or neglect exists on any person in the report, including a child or an alleged perpetrator. If the reporter is doubtful about the spelling of a name, the computer's "Soundex" search system will display on the terminal all names on file that sound like the reported names, along with accompanying age, race, and address. This information, which is displayed in seconds, includes the date and nature of prior indicated reports on alleged victims and all other adults and children in the family, action taken during these investigations (court activity, protective custody, foster care placement, etc.), family or caretaker relationship, and the identity of the perpetrator and caseworker.

Details of the new report and background information are transmitted to the appropriate investigative team. The new report data is then entered on the terminal and set up on the computer file to await updating when the field investigation is completed. Information about previously indicated reports is available to authorized persons at any time of the day or night.

During fiscal year 1987, the State Central Register received 186,219 calls. The number of calls has increased 161 percent over the number received in fiscal year 1981 (Figure 2).

Reports may be made by private citizens or by mandated reporters—persons required by law (teachers, physicians, law enforcement officers, etc.) to report suspected child abuse and neglect. During fiscal year 1987, mandated reporters made 57 percent of all reports of suspected child abuse and neglect (Table 7 and Figure 3). Medical personnel were responsible for the largest percentage of reports from mandated sources (26.7 percent) and coroner/medical examiner the smallest (0.2 percent). National estimates by reporting source are very similar to Illinois except for medical personnel. Nationwide, medical personnel make fewer reports than other mandated sources. Reports made by relatives, friends, neighbors, or

child victims accounted for 43 percent of all reports of suspected child abuse and neglect.

When a report of child abuse or neglect is made to the State Central Register, suspected harms to the child are identified by the hotline social worker. Each harm must be addressed during the process of the investigation. For example, a reporter may suspect that a child has been left alone without a caretaker and has been bruised by a caretaker. In this situation, two harms would be identified for this child.

If other harms are discovered during the investigation, these will also be added to the list. There were 124,565 specified alleged harms to children in fiscal year 1987, an average of 1.35 harms for each suspected child victim (Table 8). The 53,229 family reports involved 91,723 children, or 1.72 children per family report.

As noted in Table 9, reports alleging only abuse harms (called Abuse Reports) accounted for 46.5 percent of all reports; reports alleging only neglect harms (Neglect Reports) accounted for 43.7 percent; and reports containing both abuse and neglect harms (Both) accounted for 9.8 percent. Figure 4 illustrates that more than half (52.1 percent) involved lack of supervision or environmental neglect.

Table 10 provides a detailed look at specific harms of abuse and neglect reported and indicated.

When the computerized Central Register was first established, central reporting of suspected abuse and neglect was impeded by the slow transmission of vital information from Register staff to investigators in field offices. A social worker in the Register would transmit the information by telephone to a field investigator, who would

Figure 2
Incoming Calls to the State Central Register
Fiscal Years 1981 through 1987

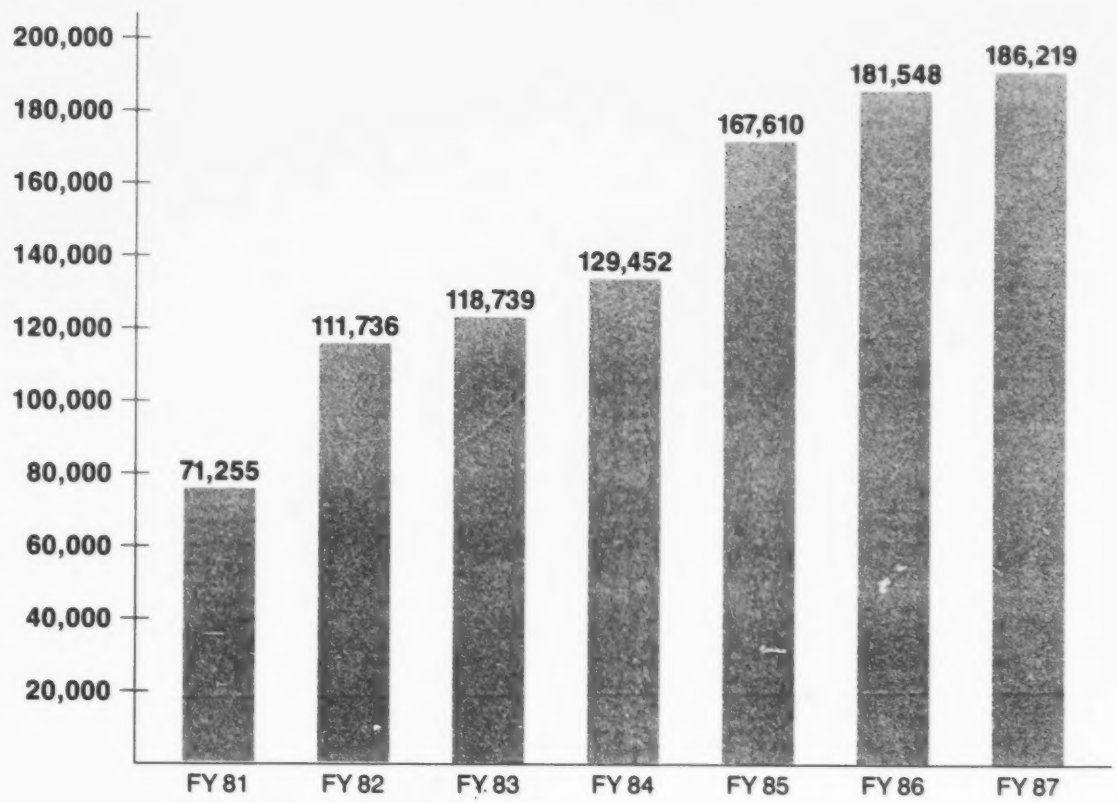
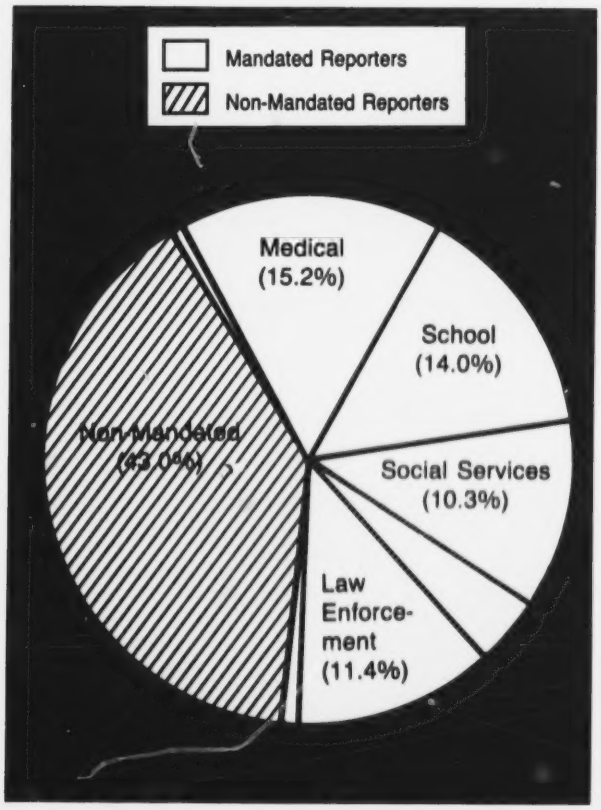


Table 7
Source of Reports by Region
Fiscal Year 1987

Reporter Type	Rockford	Peoria	Aurora	Chicago	Springfield	Champaign	E. St. Louis	Marion	State
MANDATED									
Clinic or Hospital Physician	59	69	102	1,581	39	77	34	40	1,979
Nurse (LPN)	5	9	17	27	5	13	3	4	84
Nurse (RN)	114	383	438	1,131	83	168	203	114	2,858
Private Physician	31	69	83	184	31	83	61	28	601
Hospital Social Worker	87	89	322	2,080	93	138	209	32	3,066
Other Medical Personnel	28	18	42	161	18	33	31	19	334
Total Medical	318	586	1,004	5,064	265	464	558	259	8,518
School Counselor	87	87	151	338	80	72	82	31	901
Principal	114	204	228	388	291	238	105	112	2,125
School Nurse	103	87	238	140	87	73	83	79	869
School Social Worker	83	127	447	388	88	88	81	83	1,708
Teacher	80	122	168	1,830	88	112	83	80	7,113
Assistant Principal	7	8	38	138	83	18	13	8	218
Truant Officer	13	13	34	278	8	8	23	8	883
Other School Personnel	84	87	191	180	84	41	88	80	832
Total School Personnel	557	604	1,558	3,162	444	657	486	404	7,872
DCFS Investigator	78	72	78	188	88	108	87	77	718
DCFS Investigative Supervisor	8	14	9	18	8	18	8	8	72
DCFS Intake/On Worker	105	100	138	819	101	147	304	188	1,701
DCFS Counselor/Worker	13	8	8	18	8	10	8	8	47
DCFS Parenting Worker	2	8		8			8	1	18
DCFS Adoption Worker		1	4	8	1	8	8		82
DCFS Homemaker	88	88	11	11	88	88	1	88	139
DCFS Institutional Worker		1		8	1	1	1		18
Other DCFS Personnel	7	8	8	47	7	18	8	18	181
Total DCFS Personnel	233	236	242	1,081	199	324	328	259	2,902
Department of Corrections Staff		1	2	8					8
Department of Public Aid Staff	80	48	81	188	81	81	88	88	887
Institutional Staff	8	13	20	18	4	7	8	8	79
Mental Health Personnel	88	88	73	181	48	108	88	88	874
Private Agency Social Worker	134	343	871	878	84	188	118	88	8,078
Psychologist	18	48	72	187	18	18	11	18	344
Other Social Services	188	381	574	888	108	188	188	118	2,888
Human Rights Personnel		2							2
Total Social Services	400	697	963	2,270	281	502	336	328	5,777
Court	3	3	5	30	1	2	1	8	48
Emergency Services Staff	2		2	7					11
Parole/Probation Officer	20	41	80	184	18	23	14	11	336
Police Officer	307	483	885	1,888	317	888	887	888	4,818
State's Attorney	11	28	22	30	8	18	8	11	129
Juvenile Officer	48	96	281	783	48	81	88	12	1,884
Other Law Enforcement Personnel	21	34	45	80	18	10	18	28	847
Total Law Enforcement	419	694	1,268	2,430	403	471	332	394	6,411
Coroner		2	1	7		1		1	12
Medical Examiner			1	42					43
Total Coroner/Medical Examiner		2	2	49		1			55
Day Care/Night Care Center	21	38	38	98	32	35	21	27	308
Day Care/Night Care Home		3	5	12	8	2	2	4	37
Pre-School/Nursery School	3	5	5	18	3	9		4	47
Total Child Care Centers	24	44	48	128	44	46	23	35	392
TOTAL MANDATED REPORTERS	1,951	2,863	5,085	14,184	1,636	2,465	2,063	1,680	31,927
NON-MANDATED									
Father/Father Substitute	149	185	318	1,020	120	189	189	127	2,297
Friend/Neighbor	448	701	827	2,377	436	675	521	448	8,229
Mother/Mother Substitute	191	199	408	735	171	187	174	158	2,223
Relative	287	385	588	2,838	281	327	438	258	5,287
Sibling	8	7	13	47	8	8	8	3	98
Victim	34	39	87	270	34	31	51	33	885
Total Relative/Neighbor	1,083	1,486	2,191	7,188	1,018	1,317	1,381	1,025	16,689
Non-Career/Home Child Care	8	8	12	8	4	10	3	3	85
Babysitter	25	27	51	82	12	85	11	13	214
Other Child Care Provider	4	7	13	85	3	8	8	3	87
Landlord	18	88	41	188	18	48	23	11	383
Anonymous	300	519	888	2,308	408	800	478	388	8,487
Other Reporting Source	85	134	197	388	100	138	88	80	1,237
Unknown		1		2		1	1	1	8
Total Other	468	732	1,000	2,851	543	725	620	480	7,419
TOTAL NON-MANDATED REPORTERS	1,551	2,218	3,191	10,039	1,561	2,042	2,001	1,505	24,108
TOTAL ALL REPORTERS	3,502	5,081	8,276	24,223	3,197	4,507	4,064	3,185	56,035

Figure 3
Source of Reports by Type
Fiscal Year 1987



duplicate the data on his or her own report form, confirm spellings and addresses, and then proceed on the investigation. Each report took an average of 15 minutes to transmit, during which time both the Register worker and the local investigator were tied up on the telephone, unable to proceed with pressing duties. Installation of a telecopier network throughout the state, at the Register and at all investigative team headquarters, freed staff at these locations to devote more time to their primary tasks, resulting in faster, more efficient service to vulnerable children. A report taken at the State Central Register or local office can now be telecopied immediately to the appropriate office without requiring the constant attention of professional staff.

1. **Organization of Protective Services Teams.** Protective services staff are responsible for abuse and neglect investigations, institutional/foster home investigations, and licensing functions. Child protective investigations are conducted by Department staff in eight service regions (Figure 1): Aurora, Champaign, Chicago, East St. Louis, Marion, Peoria, Rockford, and Springfield. Each region has at least two investigative teams responsible for investigating reports of suspected abuse or neglect. Indicated reports (those in which the Department determined child abuse or neglect existed) are referred to child welfare staff for follow-up evaluations and services.

Table 8
Distribution by Region of Family Reports, Alleged Child Victims, and Harms
Fiscal Year 1987

Peoria	4,883	8,368	1.71	11,286	1.34
Chicago	22,651	40,278	1.77	55,722	1.38
Champaign	4,361	7,305	1.67	9,616	1.31
Marion	3,084	5,113	1.65	6,786	1.32

Figure 4
Types of Abuse and Neglect Harms Reported
Fiscal Year 1987

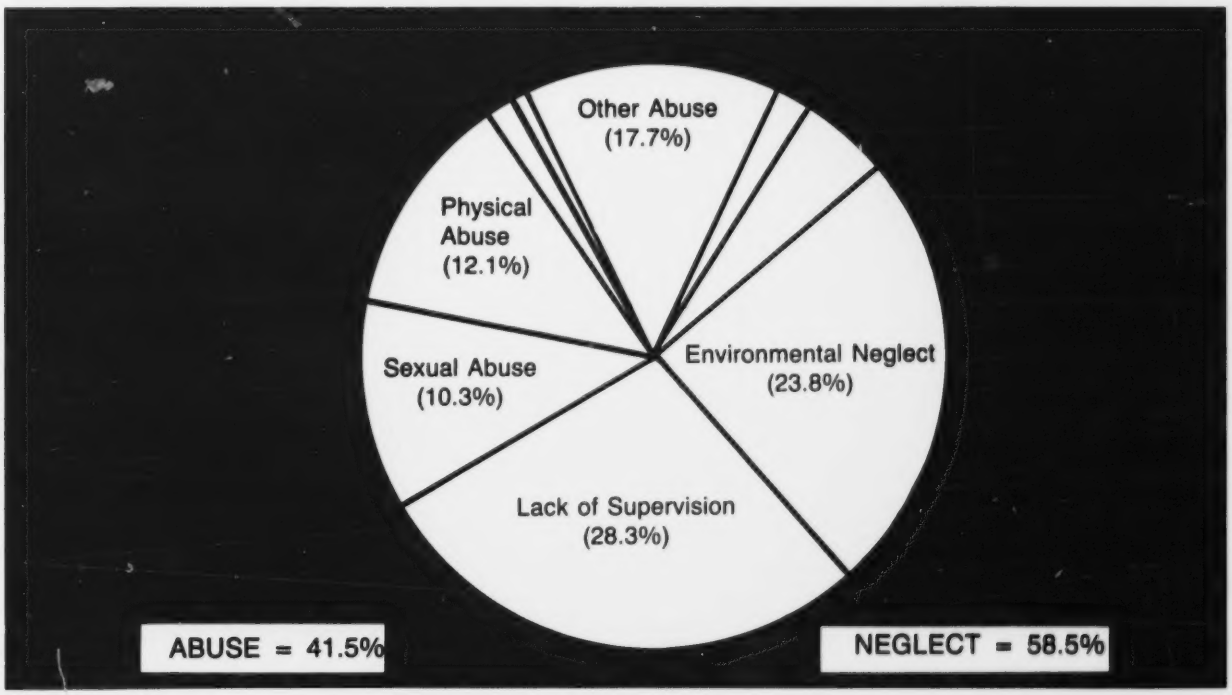


Table 9
Regional Distribution By Types of Reports
Fiscal Year 1987

Region	Abuse Number	Abuse Percent	Neglect Number	Neglect Percent	Both Number	Both Percent
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	212	8.4
Peoria	2,328	47.7	2,017	41.3	538	11.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	703	9.7
Chicago	9,720	42.9	10,642	47.0	2,289	10.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	297	8.3
Champaign	2,113	48.5	1,875	43.0	373	8.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	206	8.4
Marion	1,534	49.7	1,270	41.2	280	9.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,215	8.8

Investigative staff are strategically located throughout the state to respond to suspected child abuse and neglect reports. Investigative workers, who are available 24 hours a day, are responsible for all child protection activities, beginning with the receipt of a report of alleged abuse or neglect and concluding with a determination that the report is indicated or unfounded. The teams must also provide or arrange for emergency protective services as required.

The Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act requires that the Department commence an investigation within 24 hours of receipt of a report of suspected child abuse or neglect. If it appears that the family may flee or the child disappear, or if the facts otherwise so warrant, an investigation is commenced immediately. Commencement of an investigation begins when an in-person contact, or a "good faith" attempted contact, is made with the alleged child victim(s).

2. Allegation-Based Investigations. Child protection investigations in Illinois were enhanced during fiscal 1985 by revision of the way child abuse and neglect allegations (harms) are defined and applied.

Table 10
Distribution of Reports by Allegation
Fiscal Year 1987

I. Death	47	27	57.4
Tying/Close Confinement	593	230	38.8
Torture	147	54	36.7
III. Substantial Risk of Harm	22,084	9,330	42.2
Brain Damage/Skull Fracture	106	47	44.3
Internal Injuries	50	25	50.0
Poison/Noxious Substances	50	8	16.0
Bone Fractures	433	165	38.1
Human Bites	184	89	48.4
V. Sexual Abuse	12,830	7,405	57.7
Sexual Penetration	5,002	2,907	58.1
Sexual Molestation	6,222	3,634	58.4
Death — (51)	97	27	27.8
Subdural Hematoma	21	11	52.4
Burns/Scalding	498	214	43.0
Wounds	28	15	53.6
Cuts and Bruises	534	231	43.3
Sprains/Dislocations	6	2	33.3
Mental Injury	66	17	25.8
Inadequate Food	9,482	2,195	23.1
Inadequate Clothing	1,971	638	32.4
Environmental Neglect	10,858	4,386	40.4
Medical Neglect	5,185	2,124	41.0
Malnutrition	72	46	63.9
IX. Lack of Supervision	35,241	14,178	40.2
Abandonment/Desertion	543	307	56.5
STATE TOTAL	124,562*	51,591	41.4

* Does not include 3 allegations that were incorrectly recorded.

Table 11
Children Taken Into Temporary Protective Custody
Fiscal Year 1987

Peoria	8,368	616	397	7.4
Chicago	40,278	3,306	2,037	8.2
Champaign	7,305	494	299	6.8
Marion	5,113	296	201	5.8

An investigation of suspected child abuse and/or neglect can have a devastating effect on a family and its members, whether or not the allegations are later determined to be indicated or unfounded. A major purpose of an allegation-based child protection model is to focus the investigator's attention on specific incidents or circumstances. This emphasis eliminates the need to review every aspect of a family's life and environment.

The allegation-based system also allows each specific type of abuse and neglect to be precisely defined and treated consistently throughout the state. Major changes to the allegation system include:

- "Blatant disregard" has been added to neglect harms. "Blatant disregard" may be displayed in incidents in which the risk of harm to a child is so imminent and apparent that it is unlikely that any parent or caretaker would expose the child to such without taking precautionary measures to protect the child. A child may sustain a harm (e.g., brain damage or death) because of the "blatant disregard" of the parent or caretaker's responsibility to oversee and protect the child.

- An alleged perpetrator must be 16 years of age or older, unless sexual abuse is suspected, or the alleged perpetrator is the child's parent or the parent's paramour.

- "Reasonable efforts to stop abuse" has been added to the definition of abuse. The term is defined as those actions which could have stopped abuse of a child without posing an imminent threat to the person's own safety. (Minors, for example, are not expected to intervene between an adult and another child.)

3. Temporary Protective Custody. The Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act authorizes taking temporary protective custody of a child (that is, removing a child from his home) by Department investigators, law enforcement officers, and physicians. Temporary protective custody is taken if a child is in imminent danger of abuse and/or neglect. The decision to take such custody must be reviewed by an appropriate court within 48 hours.

During fiscal year 1987, 6,480 children were taken into temporary protective custody (Table 11). This total represents 7.1 percent of all children reported as victims of suspected abuse and/or neglect. The Chicago Region had the highest percent of temporary protective custodies and the East St. Louis Region had the lowest.

IV. Results of Investigations

A. Finding Status of Reports

Within 14 days of receipt of a report, the investigator must send a detailed preliminary report to the State Central Register to update computer files. A follow-up disposition report must be completed by the investigator within 60 days, although one 30-day extension may be granted in special circumstances. A major objective of protective services staff is to complete investigations within 10 working days in order to minimize the impact of an investigation on families.

A follow-up disposition report may be classified in one of three categories: undetermined, unfounded, or indicated. A report is classified as undetermined if the investigator could not make a decision within 60 days and has requested a 30-day extension. At the end of the additional 30 days, the investigator must either "unfound" or "indicate" the report.

If a report is unfounded, the report by law must be expunged from the computer system, and all files at the State Central Register must be destroyed. If indicated, the report remains in the computer for at least five years. Notification letters of the findings are sent to all alleged perpetrators and mandated reporters involved in the report.

Of the 53,229 family reports of suspected child abuse and neglect in fiscal year 1987, the Department found that abuse and neglect were indicated in 22,707 reports. Involved as victims of indicated abuse and neglect were 39,006 children, an average of 1.7 children per indicated family report. The regional distribution of alleged child victims and indicated investigations can be noted in Table 12. For county distribution, see Table 12A.

The National Study of the Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect estimated that 7.6 children per 1,000 are victims of substantiated reports of abuse and neglect. Illinois' indicated rate of 12.0 per 1,000 is higher than national estimates. The percentage of indicated family reports varied from 39.0 percent in the Peoria Region to 46.7 percent in the Rockford Region (Table 13). Variances among regions may be due to the actual incidence of child abuse and neglect in a given area or because of socioeconomic factors. County distribution is shown in Table 13A.

Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect made by court/law enforcement personnel had the highest rate (62.0 percent) of all reporting sources. The indicated rates by reporting sources can be noted in Table 14, Table 14A and Figure 5.

Table 12
Regional Distribution of Child Victims in Indicated Investigations
Fiscal Year 1987

Peoria	1,902	3,402	1.8	12.4
Chicago	9,963	17,305	1.7	11.8
Champaign	1,827	3,162	1.7	15.1
Marion	1,267	2,022	1.6	13.4

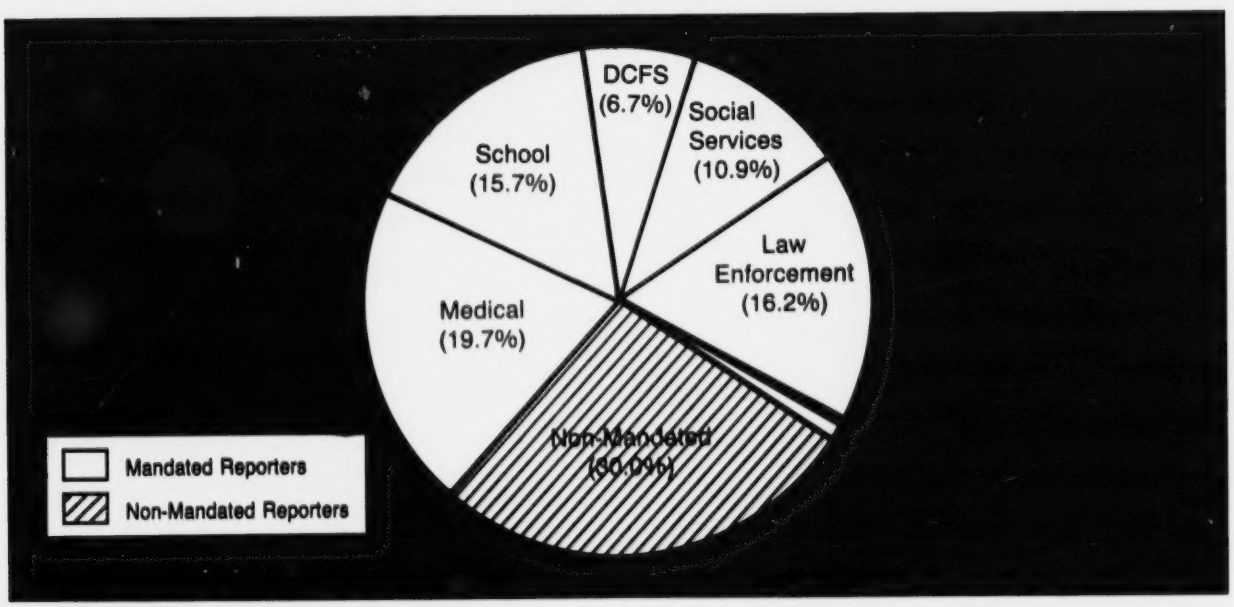
Table 12A
County Distribution of Child Victims in Indicated Investigations
Fiscal Year 1987

Adams	614	31.1	226	11.4
Bond	96	22.6	32	7.5
Brown	32	21.7	13	8.8
Calhoun	16	9.9	5	3.1
Cass	113	26.3	51	11.9
Christian	326	31.6	106	10.3
Clay	84	20.3	28	6.8
Coles	513	43.8	202	17.3
Crawford	124	22.9	42	7.8
DeKalb	536	31.3	270	15.7
Douglas	146	25.7	49	8.6
Edgar	202	33.9	97	16.3
Effingham	267	27.6	99	10.2
Ford	115	27.6	67	16.1
Fulton	434	35.2	207	16.8
Greene	91	19.4	33	7.1
Hamilton	49	21.5	13	5.7
Hardin	50	34.6	20	13.8
Henry	324	18.5	114	6.5
Jackson	492	39.1	173	13.7
Jefferson	343	33.6	126	12.4
Jo Daviess	113	15.7	52	7.2
Kane	2,940	33.5	1,315	15.0
Kendall	188	15.1	89	7.1
Lake	3,016	22.5	1,434	10.7
Lawrence	104	[illegible]	46	9.7
Livingston	366	32.6	166	14.8
Macon	1,451	38.0	578	15.1
Madison	2,469	35.2	967	13.8
Marshall	104	24.7	62	14.7
Massac	142	36.3	64	16.4
McHenry	1,028	21.9	537	11.4
Menard	86	25.2	48	14.1
Monroe	78	13.4	34	5.8
Morgan	324	32.1	136	13.5
Ogle	399	28.3	263	18.7
Perry	188	30.5	38	6.2
Pike	97	19.3	34	6.8
Pulaski	114	43.1	56	21.2
Randolph	211	22.4	97	10.3
Rock Island	1,705	36.4	569	12.1
Sangamon	2,134	44.1	850	17.6
Scott	30	18.3	8	4.9
St. Clair	3,844	45.7	1,572	18.7
Stephenson	476	34.0	225	16.1
Union	151	36.5	60	14.5
Wabash	132	34.8	65	17.1
Washington	83	19.7	27	6.4
White	150	34.7	76	17.6
Will	2,446	22.7	892	8.3
Winnebago	2,774	37.3	1,212	16.3

Table 13
Results of Investigations of Family Reports by Region and Type of Report
Fiscal Year 1987

Peoria	4,883	1,902	916	688	298	39.0	39.3	34.1	55.4
Chicago	22,651	9,963	4,205	4,405	1,353	44.0	43.3	41.4	59.1
Champaign	4,361	1,827	909	712	206	41.9	43.0	38.0	48.3
Marion	3,084	1,267	663	475	129	41.1	43.2	37.4	46.1

Figure 5
Source of Indicated Reports
Fiscal Year 1987



The indicated rate for all mandated reporters was 53.7 percent, compared to non-mandated reporters' 30.5 percent.

Of the 124,565 reported harms as a result of alleged abuse and neglect investigated by the Department, 51,591 (41.4 percent) were indicated.

As noted in Table 10, abuse harms accounted for only 41.5 percent of the total reported allegations, but 45.0 percent of the abuse harms were indicated. Only 38.9 percent of all reported neglect harms were indicated.

B. Fatalities

Child abuse and neglect can result in permanent physical, emotional, and mental damage to a child. The more severe forms may result in the child's death.

Table 13A
County Distribution of Indicated Family Reports
Fiscal Year 1987

Adams	376	142
Bond	48	20
Brown	21	9
Calhoun	12	4
Cass	66	30
Christian	199	62
Clay	54	20
Coles	345	130
Crawford	79	30
DeKalb	304	148
Douglas	97	31
Edgar	129	61
Effingham	160	61
Ford	64	30
Fulton	226	103
Greene	58	22
Hamilton	31	8
Hardin	27	12
Henry	199	70
Jackson	316	110
Jefferson	206	76
Jo Daviess	69	30
Kane	1,721	751
Kendall	114	50
Lake	1,853	868
Lawrence	64	31
Livingston	208	92
Macon	810	310
Madison	1,501	565
Marshall	49	20
Massac	88	35
McHenry	624	317
Menard	54	28
Monroe	46	19
Morgan	204	90
Ogle	229	141
Perry	113	25
Pike	67	20
Pulaski	58	29
Randolph	125	56
Rock Island	1,075	368
Sangamon	1,217	477
Scott	18	5
St. Clair	2,054	837
Stephenson	300	143
Union	105	40
Wabash	90	47
Washington	44	16
White	88	46
Will	1,509	547
Winnebago	1,710	747

Table 14
Indicated Reports: Sources by Region
Fiscal Year 1987

Reporter Type	Rockford	Peoria	Aurora	Chicago	Springfield	Champaign	E. St. Louis	Marion	State
MANDATED									
Clinic or Hospital Physician	29	54	46	607	24	59	13	13	1,104
Nurse (LPN)	4	2	7	13	1	7	2	2	38
Nurse (RN)	59	148	215	988	58	88	104	84	1,973
Private Physician	19	68	67	67	19	68	15	11	342
Hospital (Social Worker	85	82	161	1,909	66	67	103	73	1,948
Other Medical Personnel	14	6	17	81	11	11	19	8	172
Total Medical	177	276	512	3,068	143	260	280	115	4,831
School Counselor	48	38	77	194	35	45	23	19	439
Principal	97	102	178	418	55	45	53	55	1,203
School Nurse	57	58	96	198	19	52	28	41	661
School Social Worker	53	53	208	448	19	43	31	41	898
Teacher	45	49	91	188	35	57	41	41	489
Counselor, Resident	9	4	17	43	11	4	6	6	99
Truant Officer	6	6	32	100	6	18	7	7	180
Other School Personnel	36	27	84	96	19	20	88	19	389
Total School Personnel	300	259	794	1,510	218	306	251	202	3,840
DCFS Intake/Hotline	57	56	61	93	39	62	57	30	454
DCFS Supervisor	4	11	2	7	3	6	2	2	38
DCFS Investigator	80	67	77	446	34	73	100	36	917
DCFS Caseworker	5	1		6		3			15
DCFS Caseworker		3		5	1				9
DCFS Caseworker				5	1				6
DCFS Caseworker				6	1	1	2		12
DCFS Homefinder	10	10	6	7	10	14	3	10	88
DCFS Homefinder Worker		1		2		1	1		5
Other DCFS Personnel	6	2	3	23	2	10	2	7	66
Total DCFS Personnel	146	159	141	596	106	174	167	154	1,643
Department of Corrections Staff		1	1						2
Department of Public Aid Staff	8	15	20	84	7	5	9	8	156
Mental Health Staff	6	4	9	7	8	6	1	1	42
Mental Health Personnel	37	36	82	98	51	39	32	46	421
Private Agency Social Worker	70	66	209	386	60	61	68	44	964
Psychologist	12	18	62	71	8	8	8	4	190
Other Social Services	84	116	177	403	46	62	94	86	1,068
Human Rights Personnel		1							1
Total Social Services	217	286	476	1,009	134	245	155	150	2,672
Court		2		15		2	1		20
Emergency Services Staff	1		2	1					4
Parole/Probation Officer	15	17	21	74	9	10	8	4	158
Police Officer	214	300	535	685	197	294	186	200	2,719
State's Attorney	5	17	10	15	2	10	4	7	70
Juvenile Officer	32	58	160	529	28	36	35	8	887
Other Law Enforcement Personnel	14	20	24	41	10	8	9	18	139
Total Law Enforcement	281	414	732	1,571	247	297	197	235	3,974
Coroner				1		1		1	3
Medical Examiner			1	17					18
Total Coroner/Medical Examiner			1	18		1		1	21
Day Care/Night Care Center	11	17	18	39	11	10	11	14	123
Day Care/Night Care Home			3	7	4	3			18
Pre-School/Nursery School	1	2	1	3	1	4		2	21
Total Child Care Centers	12	19	20	49	16	17	11	16	160
TOTAL MANDATED REPORTERS	1,133	1,413	2,676	7,821	864	1,300	1,061	873	17,141
NON-MANDATED									
Father/Father Substitute	49	87	73	282	38	68	48	84	847
Friend/Neighbor	151	194	210	888	127	141	188	127	1,446
Mother/Mother Substitute	70	78	165	232	73	88	73	73	919
Relative	109	134	84	1,903	36	100	183	86	2,301
Sibling	6	4	8	13	4	4	4	1	49
Victim	15	10	8	89	6	10	14	10	174
Total Relative/Neighbor	393	414	702	2,502	341	416	429	332	5,529
Non-Caretaker/Home Child Care	6	2	3	8	1	3	1	1	25
Babysitter	15	11	13	11	9	3	1	1	73
Other Child Care Provider	1	1	1	11		2	1	1	17
Landlord	1	1	17	3		1	1		24
Anonymous	73	105	118	488	66	118	135	73	1,666
Other Reporting Source	39	41	68	165	35	43	81	39	554
Unknown				1		1			2
Total Other	132	177	230	677	124	200	158	117	1,815
TOTAL NON-MANDATED REPORTERS	525	591	932	3,179	465	616	587	449	7,344
TOTAL ALL REPORTERS	1,658	2,004	3,608	11,000	1,329	1,916	1,648	1,322	24,485

Table 14A
Indicated Reports: By Source Type
Fiscal Year 1987

MANDATED:				
School	7,872	24.7	3,840	48.8
Social Services	5,777	18.1	2,672	46.3
Coroner/Medical Examiner	55	0.2	21	38.2
TOTAL	31,927	100.0	17,141	53.7
NON-MANDATED				
Others	7,419	30.8	1,815	24.5
STATE	56,035	100.0	24,485	43.7

Table 15
Indicated Death Reports by Region
Fiscal Years 1981 through 1987

Region	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87
Peoria	1	5	7	5	3	6	3
Chicago	61	51	36	31	33	42	38
Champaign	4	1	11	3	2	8	3
Marion	2	5	1	2	5	6	2

*Amended

The Chicago Region, which has 45.1 percent of the state's 0-18-year-old population, accounted for 60 percent of child abuse and neglect deaths over the past six seven years. The lowest number of deaths has consistently been recorded in the Rockford Region.

The number of child fatalities resulting from abuse and neglect for the past seven fiscal years is presented in Table 15.

More than three-fourths of all child abuse and neglect deaths involve children under the age of 3 (Table 16). The child victim has most often been a male (56.3 percent) and most often black (56.9 percent).

C. Sexual Abuse Reports

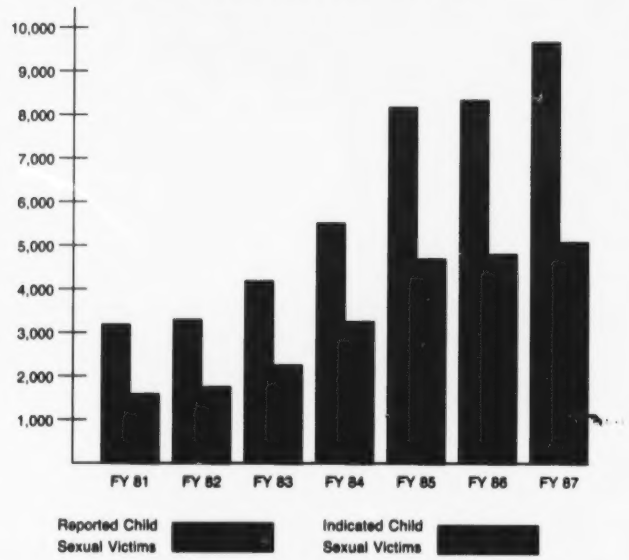
The actual number of sexually abused children in Illinois (and in the United States) is unknown. A child victim may not disclose a sexual assault for fear of rejection, blame, or punishment. Parents themselves may not report the sexual abuse of their child, fearing that an investigation of the incident would be more damaging than any physical or emotional harm the child might have experienced from the assault. While national estimates of sexual abuse of children are approximately 7 percent of all reported child abuse, the true incidence may be much higher.

The number of Illinois children reported as victims of sexual abuse has increased dramatically over the past six fiscal years (Table 17). Increased public

Table 16
Characteristics of Indicated Abuse/Neglect Deaths
Fiscal Years 1981 through 1987

01	98	61	37	31	57	9	1	0
03	30	15	15	12	14	3	0	1
05	20	11	9	6	13	1	0	0
13 - 17	9	6	3	6	3	0	0	0

Table 17
Alleged Sexual Abuse Victims
Fiscal Years 1981 through 1987



1982	3,394	1,799
1984	5,500	3,247
1986	8,396	4,868

awareness of child sexual abuse has contributed to this growth. Television programs, newspaper columns, magazine articles, and other media activities have focused on the subject.

During fiscal year 1987, 9,775 Illinois children were alleged to have been sexually abused (Tables 17A and 17B). In other words, 10.7 percent of all alleged child abuse and/or neglect victims were reported as having been sexually abused by a parent, an immediate family member, a paramour of the child's parent, an individual residing in the same home as the child, or another person responsible for the child's welfare. Investigations by the Department of sexual abuse reports found credible evidence that 5,350 children reported were in fact sexually abused.

Although the largest number of indicated sexual abuse reports in fiscal year 1987 involved a white female age 6-9 years or older (Table 18), the 0-5-year-old group is almost as vulnerable to sexual assault.

During fiscal year 1987, a natural parent was indicated in the sexual abuse of a child in approximately one out of every three child reports (Table 19A). A combination of natural parents, stepparents, and parental substitutes accounted for more than half of all indicated sexual abuse perpetrators.

The perpetrator in 80.2 percent of sexual abuse cases was male. (See Table 19B.) Age and racial

Table 17A
Children and Families Reported and Indicated in Sex Abuse Reports by Region
Fiscal Year 1987

Champaign	873	479	54.9	660	362	54.8
East St. Louis	841	436	51.8	643	326	50.7
Peoria	976	530	54.3	748	392	52.4
Springfield	559	283	50.6	426	219	51.4

characteristics of sexual abuse perpetrators are presented in Tables 19C and 19D. The most common age range for indicated perpetrators was between 30 and 40 (28.0 percent). Most perpetrators (61.6 percent) were white.

D. Perpetrators

Each family report of suspected child abuse and/or neglect to the State Central Register may contain multiple alleged perpetrators and child victims. The perpetrator-child relationship may also vary in a single family report (e.g., the perpetrator may be the natural parent of one child victim and a step-parent of another child victim in the family). In addition, a perpetrator may abuse or neglect more than one child within the family. Data presented in Tables 20, 21 and 22, therefore, contain duplicated counts of the perpetrator if the perpetrator abused or neglected more than one child within the family.

A natural parent was most often indicated as perpetrator in all reports. During fiscal year 1987, 75.8 percent of all indicated child victims were abused and/or neglected by natural parent(s). Nearly three-quarters of the time, the natural mother was the perpetrator. Natural fathers were more likely to be indicated for abuse of a child rather than for neglect. The cultural role of the mother in a family—being responsible for the physical care of the children, while the father is responsible for discipline—may affect the apparently disproportionate representation of natural parent perpetrators. Also, 18.4 percent of all families with children under age 18 in Illinois are headed by a female with no husband present.

In all other perpetrator-child relationship groups, males are more likely to be indicated for abuse of the child, while females are more likely to be indicated for neglect.

The majority of all perpetrators are between the ages of 20 and 40 (Table 23), with more than one-third of all perpetrators between ages 20 and 30. For male perpetrators, indicated rates generally increase with age, while for female perpetrators rates decrease with age.

Since black children are disproportionately reported as being abused or neglected, black perpetrators are also disproportionately represented. Within ethnic groups by sex, black females represent the largest proportion of indicated perpetrators (Table 24).

E. Service Delivery

The Department is responsible for the second major component of child protective services: the provision of services to remedy problems and to prevent harm to children. When an investigation results in an indicated finding, the investigative unit transfers the case to a follow-up service unit. Follow-up staff either provide or arrange for the purchase of services to protect the child from abuse or neglect.

Table 17B
Alleged Sexual Abuse Reports
Alleged Child Victims by County
Fiscal Year 1987

Adams	62	31	50.0	45	26	57.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	11	[illegible]
Bond	11	6	54.5	5	4	80.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	17	[illegible]
Brown	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	17	[illegible]
Calhoun	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	8	[illegible]
Cass	14	8	57.1	8	6	75.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian	39	20	51.3	31	12	38.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	7	[illegible]
Clay	12	6	50.0	10	4	40.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	8	[illegible]
Coles	64	35	54.7	50	27	54.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford	19	9	47.4	12	6	50.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	2	[illegible]
DeKalb	79	52	65.8	54	32	59.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	5	[illegible]
Douglas	22	9	40.9	19	6	31.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgar	29	19	65.5	23	15	65.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	2	[illegible]
Effingham	28	16	57.1	20	11	55.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	12	[illegible]
Ford	21	16	76.2	13	9	69.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	40	27	67.5	31	22	71.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	4	[illegible]
Greene	11	3	27.3	8	3	37.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	12	[illegible]
Hamilton	5	4	80.0	4	3	75.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	5	[illegible]
Hardin	8	6	75.0	7	5	71.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	1	[illegible]
Henry	37	24	64.9	23	14	60.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	8	[illegible]
Jackson	91	43	47.3	77	36	46.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	8	[illegible]
Jefferson	48	22	45.8	41	19	46.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	9	[illegible]
Jo Daviess	8	4	50.0	7	4	57.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	5	[illegible]
Kane	303	156	51.5	238	120	50.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendall	22	11	50.0	17	9	52.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	29	[illegible]
LaSalle	393	205	52.2	314	166	52.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	17	13	76.5	14	10	71.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 17B
Alleged Sexual Abuse Reports
Alleged Child Victims by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1987

Livingston	48	29	60.4	38	23	60.5
Macon	160	89	55.6	114	63	55.3
Madison	345	191	55.4	257	137	53.3
Marshall	18	11	61.1	12	6	50.0
Massac	23	13	56.5	17	9	52.9
McHenry	117	66	56.4	89	51	57.3
Menard	21	16	76.2	13	10	76.9
Monroe	13	7	53.8	9	7	77.8
Morgan	32	14	43.8	29	13	44.8
Ogle	84	48	57.1	54	31	57.4
Perry	11	7	63.6	8	4	50.0
Pike	11	3	27.3	11	3	27.3
Pulaski	6	3	50.0	5	2	40.0
Randolph	36	21	58.3	27	15	55.6
Rock Island	190	98	51.6	156	80	51.3
Sangamon	165	78	47.3	138	64	46.4
Scott	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
St. Clair	2	0	0.0	2	0	0.0
Stephenson	59	32	54.2	43	25	58.1
Union	17	15	88.2	14	12	85.7
Wabash	14	8	57.1	11	7	63.6
Washington	6	1	16.7	6	1	16.7
White	18	11	61.1	14	8	57.1
Will	245	123	50.2	201	100	49.8
Winnebago	312	172	55.1	253	130	51.4

Table 18
Demographic Characteristics of Children in Indicated Sexual Abuse Reports Only
Fiscal Year 1987

0-2	272	5.1
6-9	1,373	25.7
14-17	1,254	23.4
TOTAL	5,350	100.0
Sex of Child		
Girls	4,234	79.1
TOTAL	5,350	100.0
Child's Ethnic Group		
Black	1,432	26.8
Other/not reported	94	1.8

Table 19A
Percent of Indicated Perpetrators by Relationship to Child Victim in Sexual Abuse Reports Only
Fiscal Year 1987

Step-Parent	9.8
Parental Substitute	10.0
Sibling	7.6
Grandparent	4.2
Foster Parent	1.0
Group Home/Institution Staff	.3

*Note: Duplicated Count

Table 19B
Percent of Indicated Perpetrators by Sex in Sexual Abuse Reports Only
Fiscal Year 1987

Male	80.2
Not Identified	2.1

*Note: Non-Duplicated Count

Table 19C
Percent of Indicated Perpetrators by Age in Sexual Abuse Reports Only
Fiscal Year 1987

20-30	21.5
40-50	13.3
Not Identified	9.6

*Note: Non-Duplicated Count

Table 19D
Percent of Indicated Perpetrators by Race in Sexual Abuse Reports Only
Fiscal Year 1987

White	61.6
Spanish	7.0
Not Identified	3.6

*Note: Non-Duplicated Count

Table 20
Percent of Indicated Perpetrators by Relationship to Child Victim in All Reports of Abuse/Neglect
Fiscal Year 1987

Natural Parent	75.8	26.9	73.1
Step-Parent	4.6	88.4	11.5
Aunt/Uncle	2.2	70.7	29.3
Adoptive Parent	.4	64.8	35.2
Other	6.1	57.6	35.5

*Note: Each family report of suspected child abuse/neglect may contain up to four (4) caretaker(s)/perpetrator(s) and up to ten (10) alleged child victims. The relationship of the caretaker(s)/perpetrator(s) may vary among the alleged child victim(s). For example, a perpetrator is alleged to have abused five (5) childen in the family. The perpetrator is the natural parent of one (1) child and the step-parent of the other four (4) children. "N" therefore, represents a duplicated count of each perpetrator to each child victim. The male and female categories above do not add up to a total of 51,478 because 251 reports did not specify the sex of the alleged perpetrator.

Table 21
Percent of Indicated Perpetrators by Relationship to Child Victims in Abuse Reports Only
Fiscal Year 1987

Natural Parent	60.8	42.1	57.9
Step-Parent	7.9	90.0	9.9
Aunt/Uncle	3.6	84.2	15.8
Adoptive Parent	.7	71.7	28.3
Other	9.6	69.8	21.1

*Note: Duplicated Count

Table 22
Percent of Indicated Perpetrators by Relationship to Child Victim in Neglect Reports Only
Fiscal Year 1987

Natural Parent	88.2	18.2	81.8
Step-Parent	1.9	83.0	17.0
Aunt/Uncle	1.1	33.4	66.6
Adoptive Parent	.2	46.6	53.4
Other	3.2	26.6	72.0

*Note: Duplicated Count

Table 23
Percent of Indicated Perpetrators by Age in All Reports of Abuse/Neglect
Fiscal Year 1987

20 - 30	37.8	30.4	69.6
40 - 50	10.2	58.9	41.0
Not Identified	6.9	52.2	38.9

*Note: Non-Duplicated Count; male and female numbers do not include 195 perpetrators whose sex is not known.

Table 24
Percent of Indicated Perpetrators by Race in All Reports of Abuse/Neglect
Fiscal Year 1987

White	55.9	48.4	51.5
Spanish	5.9	51.1	48.8
Not Identified	1.5	35.5	24.8

*Note: Non-Duplicated Count; male and female numbers do not include 195 perpetrators whose sex is not known.

The service plan is developed from the concept of permanency planning, a systematic approach to service provision based on the concept that children need a safe, permanent and nurturing environment. This commitment to permanence involves goal-oriented planning, regular reviews of the client service plans, and tracking the client's progress toward goal achievement. The service plan, therefore, is a means of achieving the selected permanency goals. The six permanency goals are:

- Family Preservation: Maintaining the child in the home is the preferred goal when the child's safety and well-being are assured.
- Family Reunification: Returning children to their parents' home is the preferred goal for children who have been placed in substitute care, provided the family is willing and able to ensure the child's well-being and safety.

- Adoption: Adoption is the preferred goal when the biological family is unwilling or unable to care for the child.

- Long-Term Placement: Long-term placement is a goal only when a child over age 14 years does not want to be adopted, when the court refuses to terminate parental rights, or when relatives or foster parents commit themselves to raise the child to maturity. Long-term placement is generally not a preferred goal for a child since it fails to provide the child with a sense of continuity and belonging.

- Independence: Independence may be a goal for mature older adolescents who have demonstrated the ability to care for themselves, who do not wish to be adopted, and who have the potential to attain economic self-sufficiency.

- Continuous Care: A small percentage of the Department's wards have severe physical, mental, or emotional handicaps. Most often these children receive services in long-term facilities. The goal for them is the provision of humane continuous care.

Typically, families and children receive an array of services designed to meet their needs and help them toward achieving their permanency goal. Specific services provided may include counseling, day care, homemaker assistance, or substitute care for the children. The Department has developed five major programs that provide the structure of the follow-up service delivery system. The programs described below are based on the principles of permanency planning.

- Youth Services: A variety of community-based services are offered to help families and troubled adolescents. Designed to deter families and adolescents from entering the welfare and juvenile justice systems, the services may include crisis intervention, advocacy, and counseling. Recipients of youth services are delinquents, truants, runaways, youth who are beyond the control of their parents, and the families of these adolescents. Specific programs available to serve youth and families are Community Services, Unified Delinquency Intervention Services, Comprehensive Community-Based Services to Youth, and Youth Employment and Training.

- Family Maintenance: These services are directed at keeping families intact and reunifying families when children have been removed from the home. Included in the constellation of family maintenance services are counseling, emergency caretakers, homemakers, day care, advocacy, parenting training, family planning, and information and referral.

- Substitute Care: When a child's safety and well-being cannot be assured with the natural family, out-of-home placement is likely to occur. Placement of children in the homes of their relatives, foster family homes, group homes, and institutions are available as substitute care resources. Families and children receive counseling and other services, as appropriate, to minimize the length of time the child is in placement and return the child home when possible. When a child cannot return home, adoption may become the permanency goal.

- Adoption: When attempts to reunify a family have failed, the Department's adoption program can provide pre- and post-counseling to adoptable children and adoptive parents, court-related services, and referral services as needed. The federal subsized adoption program provides funds to help the Department find adoptive homes for children with exceptional needs.

- Day Care: The Department administers two purchased day care programs. Protective/Family Maintenance Day Care, for children at risk of abuse or neglect, provides respite care for their parents. Consolidated Day Care is provided to parents who are participating in educational and employment-related programs.

Finally, the Department may provide any of the services described or arrange with private agencies for the provision of services. Child abuse and neglect prevention programs are a focus of the Department and other child welfare agencies

throughout the state. Innovative research and demonstration grants funded through federal and special state funds are in place and continue to be developed throughout the state. Clearly, Illinois has been and remains a nationally recognized model state in the area of system development and in the delivery of child protective services.

V. Prevention

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services has a long-standing commitment to child abuse and neglect prevention. In 1980 the Department was already researching and advocating the implementation of programs designed to promote positive parenting and reduce the likelihood of child maltreatment. By 1982, Illinois had launched its first major statewide prevention initiative, the Ounce of Prevention. Today the Department administers two well-established and nationally recognized prevention programs and continues to develop innovative programs focused on improving the quality of family life by building on positive qualities and strengths inherent in all families. An overview of current prevention programming is as follows:

Parents Too Soon/Ounce of Prevention: Concerned with the magnitude and complexity of issues surrounding teen sexuality, pregnancy, and parenting, a public/private partnership between DCFS and the Pittway Corporation Charitable Foundation emerged in 1982 to establish the Ounce of Prevention Fund for the purpose of preventing child abuse, neglect and other serious parenting problems. Out of this fund came about a model program, Parents Too Soon, to deal specifically with the problems of teen pregnancy.

Under the Parents Too Soon program, a full range of health, nutrition, educational/vocational and support services is offered to adolescents; the common goal of these services is preventing unplanned/premature pregnancy and the problems associated with it. The Department's components of this program are home visitors to young families with newborn children, day care, and a parenting training and support group. Based upon the success of the original model, the Ounce of Prevention Fund currently supports, monitors and evaluates 28 comprehensive, community-based Parents Too Soon programs.

Heart to Heart: The Department and the Ounce of Prevention have developed a unique prevention program to prevent the sexual abuse of children of adolescent parents. Implemented through current young mothers' groups, Heart to Heart provides a variety of information and support services to ensure these young women have the knowledge and skills necessary to protect their children. It also provides a warm and supportive environment that allows these young mothers to discuss and begin to deal with their own abuse.

Heart to Heart is achieving remarkable success as a prevention and family support program, and also as a research vehicle on sexual abuse issues. In December 1987, the Department and Heart to Heart sponsored a Wingspread symposium which brought together national and international experts in the study of sexual abuse to discuss and expand the current state of knowledge and guide the direction of future policies and programs.

Child Abuse Prevention Fund: This program is funded through a tax check-off mechanism which allows Illinois taxpayers to donate up to $10 ($20 for persons filing joint returns) of their state income tax refunds to support community prevention efforts. For the past two years, the fund has been supplemented by a federal challenge grant which provides a small match for state-generated monies spent on prevention.

Prevention Fund programs began in 1983 and reached more than 100,000 participants. Current programs include parenting training, support groups, home visitors and special programs for children and have been enthusiastically received by the communities and families involved.

STATEWIDE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

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Chief, Juvenile Division
State's Attorney's Office
Rockford

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South Metropolitan Association for Low Incidence Handicapped
Flossmoor

Mary Ellen Cagney, Chief
Sexual Crimes Prosecution
State's Attorney's Office
Chicago

Ira Chasnoff, M.D., Director
Perinatal Center for Chemical Dependence
Northwest Memorial Hospital
Chicago

Jon Conte, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
School of Social Services Administration
University of Chicago

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Illinois V.O.C.A.L.
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Volunteers of America of Illinois
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Springfield

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Penny Kendall
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Watseka

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Department of Pediatrics
Mount Sinai Hospital
Chicago

Teresa Maganzini, Assistant Supervisor
Sexual Crimes Prosecution
State's Attorney's Office
Chicago

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Youth Division
Chicago Police Department

Sgt. Tim Moss
Carbondale Police Department

Nancy Peterson, Director
Chicago Council, National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse

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Borg-Warner Corporation
Chicago

Eugene Reineke
Director of Personnel
Office of the Governor
Springfield

Peter E. Rinn, Executive Director
Illinois Association of Community Mental Health Agencies
Springfield

Katherine Robinson
Citizens' Council on Children
Springfield

Catherine Ryan
Ryan & Miller, P.C.
Chicago

Joan C. Scott, State's Attorney
Lewiston

David F. Walker, Executive Director
Parental Stress Services
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